mecerrier weekly. Malled at \$5 per \$5 for hix months; \$1,50 for three

WEEKLY DESPATCH at \$1 per a

of the time paid for. Send po to maney-ender, check, or registered lei-Currency sent by mall will be at the of thosender. Subscribers wishing their e-office changed must give their old as a stheir new post-office. Sample copies

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY. FRIDAY ..... FEBRUARY 6, 1885

Mr. Blaine's Future. Who can tell what a day may bring forth? Who can foresee what state of things will exist in 1888? Who can predict what will be the issues which will then divide the two parties? Nay, who can foretell what will be the names of the parties which will in that year claim the suffrages of the voters? In these days of railroads and telephones and telegraphs, every turn of the po-litical kaleidoscope will show new combinations. New questions must arise to vex the ambitious, and to dash the hopes of the place-hunters.

The sectional issue is dead. It cannot be resurrected. It cannot live in the presence of a Democratic Administration at Washington. So long as the Republicans could alarm the northern voters by telling them what dreadful things the Democrats would do if restored to power, the sectional issue flourished, and at least once in every four years waxed fat and powerful. But when the event shall have proved the falsity of the prediction, t will be repeated in vain. The bloody shirt has been furled once for all, we trust. Never more will it be flung to the breeze. For twenty years it waved over a victorious party. For twenty years the good people of the North were held in bondage to their fears. But surely when facts have superseded forecasts, those fears will all be dismissed. The dreaded spectre cannot frighten even children in the daytime. The light is fatal to its pretensions.

We repeat that no one can tell what a day may bring forth. Nevertheless we can often tell what will not happen, and we are not estopped from expecting the natural consequences of a man's acts to be visited upon him. And so we set it down that Mr. BLAINE has by identifying himself thoroughly with the sectional issue, remanded himself to private life-that is, so far as office of President is concerned. His strength in the Chicago Convention of last year, and in the campaign up to the time of the October election, lay v in the fact that he was suppos to be popular in the South. In his letter accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention he spoke kindly of the southern people. Sectional prejudices were shown no favor in that document. He changed his tune, however, as soon as West Virginia refused to yield to his solicitations. At the October election that State showed that the South was still solid, and Mr. BLAINE forthwith became a rampant northern fire-eater. He arraigned the southern people before the bar of the country and charged them with all sorts of crimes. They were, he maintained, guilty of innumerable sins both of omission and of commission. The southern people had done nothing to cause this change of tune. The Demo-

as a possibility and not as a probacrats of West Virginia had done it all. But all this did not satisfy Mr. BLAINE's desire for revenge. He took the stump after the election, and poured out the vials of his wrath upon the people of this section. He went as far as OLIVER P. MORTON ever went in his most malignant moments. He cut himself off from all sympathy south of MASON & DIXON'S line, and became, instead of a national statesman, a mere ranter. He caused himself to be classed with GIDDINGS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and such like heartless declaimers. He disgusted the best class of the northern people, and offended the southern people. He committed suicide, in a word. He yielded himself to the control of his passions, and took himself out of the category of statesmen, not to say of patriots.

ed all his prospects of becoming Presidout of the United States. Thus it was that he rendered his nomination in 1888 next to impossible. He was at the head of the procession of aspirants. but deliberately countermarched and took up his position in the rear. And re he will remain. Whatever may be in store for him in the way of honors must come from Maine. Mr. CLEVE-LAND's administration will make it impossible for any sectional agitator to be minated in 1888 even by the Republican party. And Mr. BLAINE is now nothing but a sectional agitator.

The Law of Compensation. It is said that 40 per cent. of the currency of this country is gold. This may be true, including all the gold in the United States Treasury, in banks, and elsewhere. But it is not true that 10 per cent. of the circulation of the untry is gold. However, let silver depreciate by so much as 1 per cent. mere commodity. It will disappear from the channels of trade altogether, and be sold for what it will bring so

ong as it is at a premium. ion of the volume of the currency by rtion of that currency b new gold. If this proportion be 40

then by 20 per cent. And so on.

The natural consequence of such a entraction of the volume of the currency would be a fall in prices. A perabundant supply of currency causes high prices. A dearth of currency produces low prices.

But hold! The demonstization o

gold (and it would be a practical demonetization of gold, not by act of Congress but by the laws of trade,) would, we are assured by the monometallists, leave us no metallic currency except silver. Of this they also assure us there is a vast supply now lying idle in the Treasury, which the people have hitherto refused to have. In a word, they tell us that there is a superabundance of silver.

The natural consequence of a too great supply of currency being high prices, it follows that the immense quantity of silver dollars ("buzzard dollars") soon to be thrown into the channels of trade must cause a rise in prices.

So, then, the outlook is not so b after all. If the withdrawal of the gold from the channels of trade causes a reduction in values, the use of a currency of silver, and of paper redeemable only in silver, will, on the other hand, cause a rise in values.

Let us hopefully await the event. All is not lost.

The Fall of Khartoum. The news from the Soudan is ex citing, and the developments of the next few days both in that country

and in England, will be watched with intense interest all over the civilized world. It seems that after all GORgov was mistaken in declaring that he could hold his own indefinitely; also, that the Arab force encountered by General STEWART was, as reported by deserters, only a small part of the Mahdi's army. Khartoum has fallen (our dispatches say through treachery). and at this writing the fate of GORDOS is a mystery. When Colonel WILSON reached Khartoum he found, much to his surprise, that the place was in the hands of the Mahdi's forces, and he (WILSON) was compelled to retreat under a heavy fire from both banks of the river. Not only this, but his steamers were wrecked, and he was forced to take refuge upon an island. At last accounts, however, he was safe and a steamer had been sent to his res That this news is unexpected, and that

the situation is critical, cannot be denied. The capture of Khartoum must of necessity inspire the Mahdi's troops to more vigorous resistance, and what a week ago looked like a walk-over for England now means desperate fighting and perhaps temporary disaster. If the reports as to the number of the Mahdi's army be true, there is good ground for the apprehension that is said to prevail n London, and the fall of Khartoum has probably increased immensely the work that England undertook in the Nile expedition. Divided as WOLSELEY'S forces are his columns may be crushed out singly by sheer weight of numbers. General STEWART'S column, which has been reinforced from Korti, is near Metempeh, about ninety miles from the Mahdi; while EARLE'S column is blacksmithing. Having mastered his the second great bend of the Nile, | trade, he therefore seem impossible.

Again: EARLE'S objective point is Berber, the country about which it | sue his trade, moved there, and has ever would never do to leave unprotected. since worked at his anvil in that place. As for the column at Suakim, even were | Being an excellent mechanic and atten the route across the desert from that point not infested by Osman DIGNA'S leading men of the town. Some months forces, it would take thirty days to make the march. Yet for all this we have no fear re-

bility-befall WOLSELEY'S present force, the overthrow of the MAH-DI is a fixed future fact. Disaster to WOLSELEY would only mean fearful punishment for the Mahdi, and place the permanent occupation of the Soudan by England beyond question. In the event of any portion of Wolseley's forces being cut to pieces, both honor and public sentiment would demand that England see the matter through to the bitter end, and this she would do at any cost of blood and money. She may be checked. but if she lets go her grip permanently it will be the first time she has done such a thing in many years. Indeed, already advices from London indicate that that idea is not to be entertained. The people are thoroughly aroused, the War Office is crowded with army officers volunteering for active service in the Soudan, and it is even reported that GLADSTONE thinks of resigning. While there may be nothing in this latter report, and GLAD-STONE may be glad, as we have intimated he would be, to seize any opportunity to prosecute a more vigorous policy, the fact that there is such report is a good indication of the public temper. It shows mains in power or a new one is called in, the people have determined that vacillation must end, and that the whole Egyptian question must be dealt with sharply and decisively.

The Democratic papers, as a rule, appear to be suffering to have John Sherman run for Governor. Perhaps they want the next presidential cam-

paign to begin at once. In the above paragraph, the Cincinati Commercial-Gazette intimates that Mr. SHERMAN is likely to be the next Reublican candidate for President of the United States. This is but a foreshadowing of the inevitable fate of Mr. BLAINE, who will not be allowed again to "try his luck" at that game.

you know that the old lady was 107 years old? What nort of evidence is here of the fact? She was fifty years old when you were born, and seventeen when the oldest man in this city was born-a man in his ninetieth year. You speak so confidently that we are inclined to think we have found a cenenarian in West Virginia.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a Republican journal, after saying that negroes had been refused admission to a skating-rink in Boston and other negroes blackballed at Harvard University, asks:

"But, as a matter of fact, is ther any place, North or South, where the men are treated, even if he be well ed-

Everybody knows the answer.

BRIEF COMMENT.

ucated and in every respect exempla-

A contemporary heads an article Dana's Ideas." DANA's ideas are subject to many mew-tations.

"Some of Mr. BLAINE's friends have ot yet found out that their candidate is beaten. They insist on running him again." After they have sat up with the corpse for four years they will conclude that he is dead beat.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says : " It

s sad to think that the beer-seller,

SCHWAB, who brawls Socialism in New York, sneaked off on Sunday night before the police got a crack at him. Never did a club miss a fairer mark." A fouler mark you mean. The Philadelphia Chronicle says Mr. EVARTS is about the only newlyelected Republican senator whom the

Democratic press treats with respect."

The average Democratic editor is afraid

that he might have to edit an answer

from Mr. EVARTS to anything disrespectful he might say about him. Every day the Washington Republian quotes in its editorial columns some paragraphs from the writings of GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS which reflect upon the Democracy. While these paragraphs may not be very pleasant reading to Democrats, they are a vast

NOW AN EARL.

nal matter.

improvement on the Republican's origi-

Luck of a Stockton Blacksmith-He Falls

Heir to a Large Estate. A Snow Hill (Md.) special says: A romance in real life has lately developed itself in Worcester county, in the ternination of which a blacksmith has fallen heir to four million dollars, with an earldom. Some years ago an Engshman by the name in opposition to his father's wishes, a blacksmith's daughter. Being cast off and there learned blacksmithing from his wife's father, and worked at his trade until, having committed an act that was made punishable by the trade's union, he was compelled to flee to America, leaving his wife and their son William in London. Not hearing from the runaway, Mrs. Iliffe, accompanied by her young son, started to America to institute a search for her missing in New Jersey. The boy in a few years returned to London, and there, from his Khartoum, and in striking distance of maternal grandfather, also learned where it may have to give battle to a determined foe any day. A junction diss Mason, who lived at Girdle Tree between these two columns in time to Hill, in this county, being on a visit save the former, were it attacked by a to some friends in New Jersey, met force sufficient to overwhelm it, would | young Hiffe, and the acquaintance soon ripened into love, and they were mar-ried. Hiffe, learning from his wife that Stockton would be a good place to purtive to business he has accumulated a ago Hiffe received a document, with the request that he would sign it, as his mother had already done. Although garding the final outcome of the English | Hiffe can neither read nor write, he is by no means lacking in intelligence, and susoperations in the Soudan. Even should pected that his name was wanted for no good to himself, and returned the the worst-which we look upon paper unsigned. It now transpires that signed away his fortune and earldom, the paternal grandfather having recently certain persons in England in case his grandson could not be found or did not claim his fortune and title. William Hiffe, the Stockton blacksmith, is about forty-five years old, and is a man who will not waste his suddenly acquired

Pinkerton Captures \$10,000 Worth of Jewelry Stolen in Covington, Ky. A Chicago special says: William A. Pinkerton, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, returned to this city this morning from Covington, Ky., having in his possession a medium-sized travellingbag containing \$10,000 worth of jewelry, which was stolen in that city last Thursday. On that day Mr. Pinkerton received a telegram telling of the theft, and sent a man to Covington early Frifacts: Last Thursday William T. Goff. the travelling-salesman of Carter, Sloan & Co., of 15 Maiden Lane, New York, arrived in Covington with three sample boxes of jewelry. He went into the store of a man named Mooch, who hapthe clerk he put his three boxes behind the counter for safe keeping and went off to attend to other business. Immediately afterwards a well-dressed man came in and asked to see some lace pins, and the clerk went into the back that whether the present Ministry re-mains in power or a new one is called Immediately afterwards another welldressed man came in to get a crystal put in his watch, and another clerk went to wait upon him. Then a third well-dressed man came in, and after waiting awhile came out without saying anything. It seems that this last man went behind the counter and took one of the boxes of jewelry, and that the other two men were accomplices. They were traced to a house on Plum street, where they were rooming together. The detective telegraphed for Mr. Pinkerton himself, who went down. entered the room, and searched it with out a warrant and captured the jewelry In spite of every precaution, the thieves learned of his visit and skipped the town. Their names are unknown, and it is probable that one of them, at least, has been arrested.

An old lady, whom we knew. Mrs.
Mary Laley, died on the 26th ultimo, at Harper's Ferry, at the advanced age of 107 years.—Lynchburg Veryinian.
Come, now, Brother Button, do to dellars.

BLAND COUNTY.

The Marderer Arrested.

BLAND C. H., VA., Feb. 3, 1885.

A very mixed account of the recent murder near Sharon Springs is in circu-lation, and thinking a more correct statement would be appreciated, I send you the facts as near as I can get at them: On Friday a stranger stopped at seve-ral places between Wytheville and Sharon Springs inquiring the maximum. Sharon Springs inquiring the way to Pocahontas. He seemed to be out of money; asked for something to ea &c., and several persons talked to him. He was a fine-looking man, about six feet tall, very erect in figure, light hair and beard. His beard was cut " Burnside "-moustache, and beard on side of face; chin cleanly shaved. He said he was from Pennsylvania and a tin-ner by trade, and had gotten out of work, and was going to Pocahontas to get a job. He had been in Virginia about three weeks, he said. He told his name, but no one remembers it. He called in at Mr. Barnitz's store, at Sharon Springs, about 4 o'clock Friday, and asked for matches, which were given him. He was seen talking to the negro Alvy Jackson a short distance from Sharon Springs, and no one saw him after that. He waiked on the road to a point about four miles from Sharon Springs, and was murdered there while in the act of getting a drink of water. It seems the negro turned back. being well acquained with the near cuts on the mountain got to the spot where the crime was committed ahead of the stranger and built a blind in the thick laurel bushes near the road and waited for his approach. The negro had a musket ith slugs cut from bar-lead. As the man leaned over to get a drink of water the negro fired. The whole load entered the neck. One or two of the slugs came through his throat and passed through the shirt, vest, and oat. The negro then struck his victim two terrible blows with a rough pine tick, breaking his nose and fracturing he skull. Death was instantaneous The gunshot dislocated the neck and he windpipe was cut, and the large vein on the left side cut. The negre then stripped the man of his clothe and drugged him across the road a short distance into the brush and partiall covered up his nude body. On Saturday two men came along the road and aw the blood, and thought a deer or bear had been killed there; but, seein where the body had been dragged, for owed the tracks, and were horrified to see the dead body. They hurried on to Sharon Springs and told Mr. Bar-nitz and Mr. Lindamood, who nitz and went and brought the body to the springs and prepared it for burial nicely. Great sympathy was expressed for the poor fellow, and fearful indignation expressed that such a crime should have een committed. Everything pointed to the negro Alvy Jackson as the murderer, and he was tracked to his father ouse and captured there Saturday ight while he was playing a banjo for other negroes to dance. He protested is innocence, but said he saw two other egro men kill the man, and told a grea nany conflicting stories, implicating simself every time he spoke. on the dead man's coat, with two of the shot-holes through it and blood on it, and blood was on his shirt-sleeves

The negro is young (about eighteen ars old), but has always born name. He is not at all bright. THE MURDERER TAKEN FROM JAIL

and to-day the murdered man'

pants were found in Jackson's bed

ipped up and with blood on them.

ackson releaded his gun after killing

the man, and the load was drawn out

and the slugs were of the same characte

s these cut out of the dead man. There

no doubt of his guilt. Monday

reat crowd came to Bland Courthouse,

but for the cool judgment of Hon.
James Honaker and others Jackson

would have been lynched Monday aight.

ad lynching was freely talked of, and

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.] Last night about 11 o'clock a mob of perlaps twenty men broke down the ront door of the Bland-county jail with fog and captured the jailer, and at the point of five revolvers compelled him to deliver up the cell keys. The mob then took the negro Alvy Jackson. who murdered a white man named Perry, on Bushy Mountain, this county. ast Friday evening. They carrie Jackson a few hundred feet from the iail, tied him to a fence, and riddled him with bullets. There was no interference from citizens or resistance from the jailer. Jackson's trial was proceeding in the County Court when he was

Dr. William E. Hoge, a promin citizen of this county, died near here to-night of paralysis. He was Colonel Browning's father-in-law. Dr. Hoge was paralyzed some time ago, but was much better, and was here Monday. He was stricken on his way home, and died at a gentleman's house on the road near where he was stricken. DRUMMER.

PRINCE EDWARD.

RICE'S STATION, Feb. 3, 1885.

A sale of the real and personal estat

brought from \$13 to \$14 per acre (and

above its assessed value), and personal

property sold equally well. To be

sure, parties in interest were among the

not materially affect the bidding, all

land-assessor comes along we shall see

low this sale will affect assessed values.

Will the readers of the Dispatch

not wholly unknown to fame. About

racy. The armies of Generals Lee

Professor Southall was born; and Rich-mond's most genial gentleman and ex-

Large Sales-Historical Memoranda-Rice Meeting-House-Jamestown, &c. Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch

of S. W. Vaughan, deceased, in this vicinity, to-day, indicates a favorable state of the country. The large crowd prevailed bring to memory the "carlier and better days of the republic." Land bidders, but it is believed this fact did things being considered. When the allow a few notes in reference to this quiet railway station? "Rice's Depot" a half mile west of the station formerly stood old "Rice's meeting-house," where history dates back almost, if not wholly, to colonial times. A very aged lady told the writer many years ago that she had attended this church in her youth, riding on horseback more than twenty-five miles, coming on Saturday part of her journey. Somewhere in the "thirties" a wind-storm entirely destroyed the building. "Rice's" near being, in April, 1865, the "Appomattox" of the Confedefrom Amelia, Sailor creeks, &c., and Grant, from Petersburg, were in a very few hours of meeting here. A Federal general (Beed) was killed near here, and a Confederate general (Dear-ing) received his death-wound in the same battle. William Branch, a lawsame battle. William Branch, a law-yer and the author of a poem of no little merit, styled "Life," and pub-dished a half century or more ago, lived near this place, and was the principal of a famous academy about 1820. Jamestown is near "Rice's," once a

cellent citizen, Mr. W. L. Cowardin, is

istoric fame.

The traveller looks out from the passing railway train and takes pleasure in seeing unmistakable evidence that there "is life in the old land yet."

The Baptists some few The Baptists some few years ago erected a church here. Under the faithful ministry of Dominie Leslie the congregations have so increased that it is regretted that the building is not larger. The Methodists, under the wise and most commendable exertions and influence of Messrs, Hunter, Hubard, Drumheller, and others, have just completed a beautiful house of worship. district trustees established a graded school in September, 1884, and placed Principal R. C. Anderson and his accomplished wife (the daughter of the late Judge Batte, of Prince George,) at its head. The enterprise has exceeded expectations and hopes, and broad-gauge parents have so enthusiastically sustained this school that the trustees propose to build a graded provements," which will, architecturally and otherwise, be useful and ornamental as well to the village. To the honor of the citizens of Rice's Depôt and vicinity, let it be reported that there are no croakers and obstructives to progress hereabouts : and it is only a question of time, and a short time a that, when old-fogyism will be dead and deeply buried, existing only in memorya consummation most de voutly to be desired.

STAUNTON'S BUDGET.

tal Meeting of Old Soldiers.

Daties of the Stanowall Brigada, An Angele spondence of the Richmond Dispo STAUNTON, February 5, 1885. Stonewall Jackson's old having been sent to the New Orleans Exposition, it has been suggested that it would be very suitable to exhibit with him the old instruments of the Stonewall Band of this city, which band followed the fortunes of the Stonewall Brigade all through the war, and was one of General Jackson's pets, if the stern old soldier could have been charged with having any pets Mr. J. A. Cooke, the secretary of the Stonewall Brigade Band is now in correspondence with Colonel Finney, the manager of the Virginia department at the Exposition, with regard to the shipwent of the historical old instruments There are twelve horns of German silver, so much worn and weather-beater that they look like pewter, and two dilapidated, cracked drums. These instruments were by a special order of General Grant returned to the band after the surrender at Appomattox, and have ever since been religiously preserved as precious relics of the past by he organization still known as th Stonewall Brigade Band, and compris ing some of the old members. There ere fourteen members of f whom ten are still living. The liv og members are John M. Carroll, J H. Burdett, A. J. Turner, J. A. Arm-Hamilton, E. M. Cushing, P. T. Barnitz, W. H. Foley, and D. E. Strasthe river to their old commander are Joseph Ast, H. M. Stoddard, William Plunket, and W. E. Woodward, who were killed in action. The instruments ave for years hung upon the walls o the band-room, the horns of the de-ceased members being draped in mournng, with their names attached. Major Jed. Hotchkiss, assistant com-

nissioner for Virginia, is now at home. He is to deliver a lecture soon at New Orleans on "Jackson and His Cam-paigns," The Major was, as chief enneer, a member of Jackson's staff, and has many interesting reminiscences of the great campaigner. In order to get more resh material for his lecture, he got the old veterans of the Stonewall Band to hold an anecdotal meeting last night, around the table interesting incidents of their memorable campaigns in the Valley and around Richmond. Outsiders, hearing of what was going on. dropped in one after another until quite an audience assembled, and many: hearty laugh was had at the expense of some of the old veterans present or others that were absent. It was mor like an old-time camp-fire than any thing I have seen since the war, and was much enjoyed by all present. Ma-jor Hotchkiss mentioned one of the most noted paintings at the New Or-leans Exposition, which represents a horseback interview between Lee and Jackson upon one of the battle-fields of

the Valley. The protracted services at the First Presbyterian church, which have lasted over three weeks, will probably be discontinued after this week, as Dr. Dinwiddie will be compelled to return to his own charge in Alexandria. Services, however, may be continued next week in some of the other churches. There have been more than one hundred and fifty conversions reported so far, and on the occasion of communion at the First Presbyterian church next Sunday a large number of the new converts are expected to join that church. There have been twelve additions to the Second Presbyterian church since these

meetings commenced.

A handsome memorial window has been received here to be placed in Trinity church. It is in memory of Mrs. Annie M. H. Patrick, the lamented young wife of William Patrick, Esq. of this city, and was the loving gift of Miss Lilly Hoffman, of Fort Wayne. Ind., a former schoolmate and friend of

n attendance and the high prices which the deceased. Rev. Frank McCutchan, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Waynesboro', has been invited by the Presbyterian congregation of Glade Spring, Washington county, to visit them. They are without a pastor, and Mr. McCutchan has gone to spend next week with

> Rev. J. C. Woodson, pastor of the Baptist church at Wytheville, preached at the Baptist church here Sunday. He has been in Staunton several days, his mission being the raising of funds to assist his congregation in building a new church. He has been quite successful in his efforts.

A Skeleton Found. (Special telegram to the Dispatch. WYTHEVILLE, VA., Feb. 5, 1885. The skeleton of a man has been found on a bank of the Holston river, in Rich valley. Smyth county, thirteen miles from Marion, and is supposed to be the remains of a peddler travelling that country a few years ago.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.] BURKEVILLE, VA., Feb. 5, 1885. Mr. H. H. Dyson's condition thought to be better to-day.

Incendiary Fire in Stafford. FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 5, 1885. Last night about 7 o'clock a bright light in Stafford county was mistaken by many of our citizens for the north-ern lights. It turned out to be an inern lights. It turned out to be an in-cendiary fire, by which Mr. Powhatan Moncure lost his barn, stabling, agri-cultural implements, &c., &c. Mr. Moncure lost three horses of his own and two belonging to nephews, the

riding-horse and two mules. During yesterday his dwelling was set on fire, but the fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

An Aged Citison Killed.

[Special felegram to the Dispatch.]
-DANVILLE, VA., Feb. 5, 1885. Aquila Wilson, an aged and once wealthy citizen of this county, was killed by a freight train of the Rich-mond and Danville railroad about three miles below Ringgold yesterday. He was here in the morning with his wife and some of their children, and when he got to Ringgold, on his way home, he concluded to leave his vehicle with them and walk down the track to his home, which was near the track. He was in sight of his home when, in crossing a bridge while the freight train was approaching, he fell, and before he could recover the train ran upo

The People and Silver.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : There is probably no question before the present session of Congress of more magnitude to the interests of the people at large than that of silver coinage. The classes who would be most vitally

affected by adverse legislation have lit-

tle influence in creating or voicing pub-lic sentiment through the agency of the press, living as they do chiefly in the country and small towns where money is handled in small sums, whilst the opponents of silver are mostly men of the large cities, who handle money by the million, and to whose wants silver in not suited. For this reason the opinions of the press of the great cities ough not to be regarded as a sure index of the sentiment of the country on this subject. Where are the indications that the mass of the people demand the cessation of silver coinage? Does not the outery against it come exclusively from capitalists or those under their in fluence? Bear in mind that the evilabout which anti-silver men make such an ado are all in the future, evils in pending, which can only be averted by a suspension of coinage. To undertake to convince the people that there is too much money of any or of all kinds in circulation now would be too thin. You might as well try to convince a hungry man much. So they are forced to confin their vaticinations of evil to the future Now, let us see whether these financial prophets are worthy of credit by look ing into their past history. When the question of remonetizing silver was be fore Congress a few years ago these same men predicted the direct results the country if that measure became law. They hired professors of colleges to write learned articles for the press calculated to influence the thought ful, whilst for the unthinking the penny-a-liners were employed scribbling witticisms about who they dubbed the "buzzard dollar and the "dollar of the daddies." Well the circulation of this "buzzard" alou made specie payments possible. The people, however, were not deceived, but demanded the remonetization of silver in terms which Congress dared no isregard, and the result was that non e disasters followed which were onfidently predicted. We are forced to the conclusion, then, that these wise-acres who pretend to know all about finance are either ignorant, or, having a personal axe to grind, are insincere is their professions, and consequently un-worthy of confidence. We hear a great deal about the vast

quantity of silver stored away in the vaults of the United States Treasury, and of the impossibility of getting into circulation. If there is anythin in this argument against silver money it applies with still greater force to gold for the amount of the latter thus locked mer. But if this be an evil, the remedy lies upon the very surface—reduce taxes to the wants of the Government economically administered, particularly the iniquitous tax on tobacco, for which no adequate excuse can be rendered except the direst necessity But what matters it how much silve is stored up in the vaults at Washing ton as long as the more convenient sil ver certificates are issued instead? Who s so good and safe a custodian of the coin which backs there up as the Goveroment? Is there a man in the land ilver certificate for the paper promise to-pay of any bank of issue upon his faith in its pledge to keep specie in its vaults for its redemption or demand? The best money ever furnished its per ple by any government on earth would be silver and gold certificates guar-anteed by their equivalent in these metals kept in the sure custody of the Government. The work must and will have paper mo ney of some kind as a supplemen to coin. The only question is, What kind shall we have? Surely no sand man would desire a return to the wildcat banking system of ante-bellum days The national banks must cease to exist when the debt is paid; and what kind of paper money shall we have then? The people, if left to themselves, would no doubt demand greenbacks; but the financial Solomons would certainly raise the "rag-baby" cry, as they did a few years ago before they were choked int

silence by specie payments.

The unprecedentedly low prices for almost every product of the country shows conclusively that we are no suffering from a redundancy in the currency. What would be the condition of things if gold alone constituted the circulating medium? Why, there is not gold enough in the whole world to furnish a currency for Europe and America. Gold and silver together have constituted the money of the world from the earliest ages, and to attempt to re-strict it now to the former, when the business wants of the world are infinite ly greater, is the height of folly.

Without the diffusion of wealth lib-erty is impossible; and I believe few things would have a stronger tendency to concentrate wealth in the hands o the few than the employment of gold alone as the basis of circulation. Gold is the rich man's money. Silver is em phatically the poor man's money. How much gold has ever been handled by the real people of the country-the strong hands that create the wealth of th land? The direct tendency of a large silver circulation is to loosen the financial grip of the money kings upon the masses, and will counteract the evil effects of much of the legislation of the Republican party for the past twenty years: which legislation has created and fostered monopolies until they have threatened to engulf the rights of the people by silencing their voice at the ballot-box by corruption, and by bribery defeating their will in the halls of legislation.

Let us hope, then, that Congress will not heed the factitious outery of the interested few, but will let the good work of silver coinage go on. The click of the stamping-mills is music in the ears of the Goddess of Liberty; for every dollar coined is a link broken from the irg monopolists would forge for the pie. Hine illae lacrimae. A. CLARKSVILLE, VA., Feb. 2, 1885.

The Binir School Bist. Whed A You Going to Do About It?" To the Editor of the Dispatch: In perfect truth I can say that you

have done your part to convince "all the world and the rest of mankind," (as General Taylor is said to have ex pressed it.) that the Democratic people of Virginia are next to unanimous for the Blair school bill. There is not a representative from Virginia in the House of Representatives who does not know that if he votes against such bill he will vote directly opposite to what the Democratic voters of his district wished Furthermore, not one of such representatives can fail to know the fact that the best people of Virginia, and who are the real tax-pavers, earnestly desire that the bill referred to shall be acted on and passed in the House of Repre-sentatives (it has already passed the Senate) before Congress Such representatives know the further fact that the House is Democratic by a large majority, and that unless mighty good reasons can be given the people of Virginia (yes, the white Democratic tax-paying people,) will hold the Democratic party respon-sible if the Blair bill fails to pass at this session of Congress. Now, white people of the State who do the voting, know (no matter what congressmen and politicians may think about it) that General Mahone is not dead; neither has he lost that low cunning and sharpness which enabled him to reach the Senate of the United States. If the bill referred to is de feated, you may just put it down as a certainty that very quickly after it is done the selfish ex-Boss will soon order his white henchmen to cause a convention to be held to pominate candi dates for the offices to be filled this fall and to put forth an address to the voters of the State. In such address you may also expect to see it stated "that he and his party

When common sense and right demand a different course, why should any Democrat so act as to help Mahone and weaken his own party in Virginia. Have such people become blind to what is demanded by their own constituents and so blind to their own political interests? Really, it would seem so, i they can git quiet and see a bill killed, the only effect of which may be to kill hemselves and give new life to William Mahone.

If the evidences given through the Democratic newspapers of the State will not satisfy Virginia congressmen that Democrats want their representatives to work for the passage of the Blair bill at this session of Congress, then such men from the dead." Once it was the sentiment of the people of this State that a senator either should resign or obey the voice of the people as expressed by their gents. If that was ever good doctrine surely it is doubly incumbent on the representatives of the people to work and vote for what they know the peopl favor, and especially when such people are the main tax-payers of the State and belong to the same party as they lo. If such representatives still wan more evidence of what the people de

eyes determined to be blind.

Rersford's Acid Phosphate.

dyspepsia, and diminished vitality.

loe; aged three years co-en days. arryd from the residence THURSDAY, arry 5th, arry 5th, folk, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Em-

CHURCH (corner of Grace and Fourth streets), conducted by Rev. Thomas Drxw. D. D., EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK CACCUS SAI-

rday. A cordial welcome to all. fe 3-4t

STATED COMMUNICA-

were and are still strong for the Blair

school bill." (which was defeated by

Democrats as he will charge,) and which

would have brought so many hundreds

of thousands of dollars to

fe 1-codte5 CARDOZO & CO. mand, then it is clear that no amount o

isting of SEAL, PLUSH, SILK, BRO-CADE VELVET, and CLOTH-all to be soid evidence could throw light on minds and at great reduction to close, We have just received a large invoice of

RIACK SILKS and SILK RHADAMER. consigned by an overstocked New York importer, to close at great advantage to the purchaser. The prices will be the lowes irst-class goods, and the prices at which we

We have, during the depression in trade taken advantage of the low pr

> LINEN SHEETING. TABLE-DAMASK. NAPKINS, and

all of which we will offer at real backages The best MARSEILLES QUILTS at \$2,

\$2.25, and \$3 over seen.

be sold at a mariflee.

GOLDEN CHAIN.—A regular meeting of VIRGINIA LODGE, No. 6, will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING. 6th instant, at Etlett's Hall, at 8 o'clock, Candidates will pease attend.

By order of Commander Walthalls, 16 6 H. W. BOWLES, Secretary.

MYRTLE LODGE, No. 25.

MYRTLE LODGE, No. 25.

K, of P.,—Attend a stated meeting of your Lodge Titls (Friday)
EVENING at 7% o'clock, at your
castle (Concordia) Hall. A fell attendance is desired. All Knights in good
standing fraternally invited to attend.
By order of the C.

JOHN W, GLENN,
fe 6-1t

K, of R, and S.

ARTHEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

THE FAMOUS ROSTON IDEAL OPERA COMPANY MISS E. H. OBER Manager. FAREW ELL SEASON. FRIDAY, FATINITZA; SATURDAY MATINEE GIROFLE-GIROFLA; SATUR-DAY, MUSKETKERS (performed by this company only). THE IDEAL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA iffty-four persons in every performance).
Admission, \$1; reserved, \$1.25; dress-circle, \$1; reserved, \$1.25; galleries, 50 and
25e.

RICHOND THEATRE.—MONDAY. R FEBRUARY 97H. the charming pro-tean actress, vocalist, and danseuse, Miss MATTIE VICKERS.

supported by Mr. CHARLES S. ROGERS and a superb company, producing their latest and greatest success, entitled OR, PASTE AND DIAMONDS.

OR, PASTE AND DIAMONDS.

Miss Vickers will introduce her famous specialties—songs, dances, character impersons flow etc.

Admission: 75 cents; reserved, \$1; dress-circie, 50 cents; galleries, 25 cents.

DIME MUSEUM.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT FIRS WEEK, EXCEPTING THURSDAY MIGHT, A SHOW WORTH FIFTY CENTS FOR ONE DIME, The celebrated and popular AGNES WALLACE VILLA COMPANY, Eighteen first-class performers from the Union-Square Theatre, New York, in the NEW MAGDALEN, and the greatest of bar-

lesques.

POCAHONTAS.

brimful of Music and Mirth.

Doors open at 130 P. M.: commence at 230 P. M. Doors open at night at 7 P. M.: commence at 8 P. M. Admission, only 10 cents; reserved seats, 20 cents; to be had at C. F. Johnston's, 918 Main street.

fe 3-5t

ECTURES BY PROFESSOR WIN-

The course of lectures on ASTRONOMY, delivered by Professor WINSTON several years ago, will be repeated in ST, MARK'S LECTURE-ROOM. First and Clay streets, Five lectures in the course and delivered on FRIDAY NIGHT of cach week, beginning with FRIDAY NIGHT, February 13th, with stereoptican illustrations. Tickets for the entire course, \$1; for each lecture, 25c. For sale at drug- and book-stores, also at the door.

fe 1.4.6,8.10,11,12213-8t

LUMBER-DEALERS.

W. PICKRELL, LUMBS R-DEALER.
keeps all kinds of BUILDING LUMBER.
TOBACCO-BOX BOARDS (SYCAMORE),
SHINGLES, LATHS, POSTS, &c.
BILL STUFF a specialty. Any size or
length furnished promptly.
Yard and office, corner Broad and Laurel
steerts.

SPECIAL NOTICES. BO-BLACK CASHMERES

large stock of BLACK CASHMERES In all qualities from 1214c, up to \$1.25 per sard:

IENRIETTA CLOTHS at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

and \$2 per yard; ROS-GRAIN SILKS, KRADAMAS, SU. RAMS, and SATINS in all qualities and at great bargains;

UN'S VEILINGS. ALBATROSS CLOTIES and other SPRING DRESS GOODS. LEVY & DAVIS

CHEAP CARPETS and CURTAINS. SOMETHING FOR A BAINY

LEVY & DAVIS

DAY.

A \$1.25 GINGHAM UMBRELLA for The. RUBBER COATS, LEGGINS, and HATS COSSAMERS, GARMENTS for ladies and

Big bargains in CARPETS. fe 6-end BO CORSETS.

children.

over fifty styles of CORSETS, all prices and

SHOULDER-BRACES: BUSTLE- and HOOP-SKIRTS, at LEVY & DAVIS'S

MATTINGS very cheap. SW JERSEYS.

large assortment of JERSEY JACKETS at all prices. LEVY & DAVIS. CARPETS cheaper than ever. fe s-eod

MOST SYCLE BROTHERS. "The business
You have broached here
Cannot be without you."
Anthony and Cleopatra, Act I., Sc. 2d.

DRY GOODS!!! DRY GOODS!!! Unprecedented in the history of the Dry-Goods trade is the immense massacre of DRY GOODS. NOTIONS, &c., &c., now in course of procedure at SYCLE BROTHERS', 311 Broad street. This slaughter must go on; circumstances are such that we cannot

obviate II. 2,500 WHITE BEDSPREADS AND NAP-NINS FROM AUCTION. We will open Monday or Thesday 2,500 WHITE BEDSPREADS and NAPKINS.

A heavy ALL-LINEN TOWEL, 46 inches A heavy ALL-LINEN TOWEL, 36 mehes long, 188c.;
BEAUTIFUL ALL-LINEN DAMASK
TOWELS equally as cheap.

The balance of our CHILDREN'S and LADIES CLOAKS must be sold. Price is no object. We have marked them all down is percent, less than cost rather than carry hern over, and they must be sold. DOMESTICS AT COST.

GINGHAMS—boundful striped, checked and plain; SEERSUCKERS—all prices, yard-wide (AMBRIC for shirts, dresses, &c.) bLEACHED and BROWN COTTON.

ADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISH Don't forget the great BEDSPREAD AND NAPKIN SALE!!! SYCLE BEOTHERS.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

ONE RUNDRED CLOAKS.

Dr. N. S. Read, Chicago, says: "1 bink it is a remedy of the highest value n many forms of mental and nervous xhaustion, attended by sick headache

ing and bought largely of

OTHER HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

25 COMBINATION WORSTED SUITS to

EDUCATION &L. THE RICHMOND POLYCLINIC.

The second annual session will begin on the SIXTH OF APRIL and end June 13.

1885.
Terms: \$10 for the course.
For turther information or circular apply
to 1911, JOHN N. UPSHUR.
Scenetary and Treasurer.
206 cital Grace street.
for 1-80, W&F&wtApd PEGPOSALS.

MPORTANT NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

the successful competitor for said plans and specifications as may be offered in said competition by the 30 DAY OF MARCH, 1885, the committee reserving to itself the right, in its discretion, to reject any or all of the bids opened, at its meeting to be held at Marion, Va., on that day

By order of the Building Committee, at its meeting at Marion, Va., January 13, 1885.

JOHN S. APPERSON, Secretary,
Town-House Post-Office,
ja 21-ecdifers—Smyth county, Va.

FINANCIAL

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, CORNER MAIN AND ELEVENTH SOLD.

SAFE-DEPOSIT BOXES in fire-proof vault TO REXT on favorable terms.

ELIGANT OFFICES, fitted up with steam, water, and gas, suitable for lawyers and other professions, TO REXT on favorable terms. JOHN F. (HENN), tashier.

JOHN P. BRANCH, President. ja 27-1 m.

MONEY TO LOAN. Loans made on Diamonds, Water dry, or other personal valuables: Pinanes or rugalture in use. Also, advance meany on starles. Address is 22-1m. Post-office box 194.

SEINE-THREAD.—Ve of Seine-Thread, consisting of all numbers and qualities; Seine-Twines all sizes; hines, Yawking, Seine-Corks, Corkwood, Fisiermen's Oil-Clothing, single and donble. We have a large quantity of faul-seine Netting on hand, and will give specially low prices to buyers in large quantities. Haufseine Netting and the seine seine Netting and the seine sei